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symptoms referable to the respiratory tract, nor sore throat. About the fourth or fifth day of the disease the fever rises, the extrinsic muscles of the eye pain when used, photophobia becomes more marked, and a pale red macular eruption appears first on the trunk, and gradually spreads over the whole body without special groupings, and with little or no itching, with the exception of the hands and feet, which feel tender and swollen. About two days later the temperature has reached normal, the eruption has disappeared without desquamation, and aside from marked weakness the patient feels very comfortable. Pneumonia and eye troubles, as complications or sequelæ, are practically unknown even in weak, neglected children.

During the month of October there were 555 burials registered in the 11 parishes, with 40 stillbirths. The death rate for the month was 2.79+.

The general health of the island is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended November 26, 1904, I inspected and bills of health were issued to 5 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, with 128 crew, 1 steerage, and 2 cabin passengers. Of this number 1 steerage and 2 cabin passengers were taken on at this port.

On November 21 I visied the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Tagus*, bound to Colon, via ports in the West Indies, with 145 crew, 24 laborers, and 224 passengers. No deck passengers were taken on at this port for Colon.

The 2 seamen suffering from smallpox, who were removed on October 25, 1904, to the Pelican Island quarantine station from the British barkentine *Ensenada*, from Santos, were discharged as cured November 25.

The general health of the island is excellent; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore town*.—Two weeks ended November 25, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. Total number of deaths, 1. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 16 and November 26, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths reported.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended November 25, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended November 26, 1904. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 313, including enteric fever 2, yellow fever 1, smallpox 48, plague 1, and 54 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 113, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 19, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended November 19, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 169, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 15, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 23, whooping cough 12, enteric fever 10, and 25 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,013 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 19, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 5.2, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 46.2, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 8, whooping cough 4, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 19, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.0, and the highest in Glasgow and Edinburgh, viz, 18.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 571, including diphtheria 2, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, and 19 from whooping cough.

The deaths registered in England and Wales during the third quarter of 1904 numbered 133,511, and were in the proportion of 15.7 annually per 1,000 persons living, the average rate in the ten preceding third quarters having been 16.4. In registration counties with populations exceeding 100,000 persons, the death rates ranged from 11.3 in Somersetshire, 11.4 in Oxfordshire, 11.6 in Wiltshire and in Dorsetshire, and 12 in Worcestershire, to 16.8 in Essex and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 17.2 in Warwickshire and in Durham, 18.1 in Northumberland, 18.7 in Lancashire, and 19 in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The 133,511 registered deaths included 70,139 of males and 63,372 of females, the death rate among males being 17.1, and that among females 14.4 per 1,000 of the estimated populations of the respective sexes. Compared with the average for each sex in the ten preceding

third quarters the death rate of males showed a decrease of 0.6, and that of females a decrease of 0.8, per 1,000 living. Out of equal numbers living, the deaths of males were to those of females as 118 is to 100, the proportion in the third quarters of the ten preceding years having been 117 to 100.

MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The 133,511 deaths from all causes include 23,235 that were attributed to diarrhea, 2,373 to measles, 2,140 to whooping cough, 1,217 to diphtheria, 851 to fever, 767 to scarlet fever, and 134 to smallpox.

JAMAICA—*Parish of Portland*.—Four weeks ended November 5, 12, 19, and 26, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 10, 9, 8, and 10, respectively. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended October 22, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended November 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 315, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 14, measles 1, whooping cough 3, smallpox 9, and 28 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 284,901. Total number of deaths, 360, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 10, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 1, and 53 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to December 16, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Borneo:				
Kudat.....	Aug. 19.....			Present.
China:				
Antung.....	July 15.....			Do.
Hanoi.....	June 17.....		4	
Hongkong.....	May 15-July 23	35	32	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan, from Saigon.
Saigon.....	June 17.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	July 24-30.....	1		
Egypt:				
Suez.....	Nov. 4.....			Two cases from Br. ss. Coulsdon from Java.
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	July 24-30.....	1	1	